WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES. from the National Democratic Platform of 1892.

Mome rale; individual liberty; resistance to

No Force bill; no Federal interference in TIT. nomy in appropriations; so profigate

IV. Protection unconstitutional; no power in

plated by law.

VI.

Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no disprimination against either metal; the dollar
mit of coinage of hoth metals to be of equal

VII. Monest Civil Service Reform.

The Appointments.

The nominations to high office which Mr. CLEVELAND has already sent to the Senate seem to be almost uniformly good. Where an appointment has not been immediately recognized by the people as excellent, that has generally happened because little was known concerning the person chosen by the President, rather than because anything was known against him.

The bottom principle determining Mr. CLEVEDAND'S selection of officeholders under his second Administration is the sub-Sect of more or less discussion. To some of our contemporaries the matter appears very mysterious. The President is certainly not punishing his enemies, or rewarding his friends to any degree that is indecent. He is not feeding one faction and starving another. He is not manifestly bent upon building up a new machine. He is not drawing upon recognized merit to the exclusion of new blood; and he is not constructing a civil service upon purely experimental lines. The old party war horse has a fair show, and so has the young Democrat whose name is not yet familiar to the ma-Sority of his fellow citizens.

Why bother at all about Mr. CLEVELAND'S underlying motives and ulterior intentions as long as his nominations are generally commendable? Until something occurs to prove the contrary, why not assume that the President's sole principle of selection is a free, independent, and patriotic desire to appoint the best man available for the post? As long as he does that, no other theory of selection is of importance.

A Spoilsman Sent to Paris.

The Hon. JAMES B. EUSTIS possesses the tongues, the social accomplishments, and the knowledge of international law that mark him out as a proper person to be Min-1ster to France. It is a mistake to believe that an American Minister needs to be wealthy to recommend himself and his country, but Mr. EUSTIS has the extremely convenient accident of riches. It was hoped by his friends that he would be Mr. CLEVE-LAND's Secretary of State, and on this account our esteemed contemporary, the Times-Democrat, was displeased with the selection of Judge GRESHAM.

The appointment of Mr. Eustrs is perhaps the most interesting yet made in his own party by Mr. CLEVELAND. It indicates a tendency toward agreement and reconciliation, and a return to Democratic ideas which Mr. CLEVELAND's first Administration did not illustrate. Mr. Eusris has been a frank opponent of Mr. CLEVE-ZAND, and his opposition has been founded upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S opinions and practices in regard to appointments to office.

In his first Administration Mr. CLEVE-LAND seemed to sympathize with the old-fashioned civil service reform. He didn't show that unvarying preference for active Democratic workers, which Mr. Eustis approved and approves. At a very early day in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, Mr. Eustis declared that Mr. CLEVELAND was, " from a Democratic standpoint, a conspicuous and humilating failure, untrue to the confidence reposed in him, and unworthy of the compliment bestowed on him by his constituents. His Administration has commenced with a series of blunders." Mr. Eusris declared, further, that unless he made his Administration thoroughly Democratic, "he and his Cabinet would be buried under the ruins they have made." Mr. CLEVELAND, in the opinion of Mr. Eustis, in 1885 was "totally lacking in information respecting the condition of affairs in the South and West, and reliant entirely on the feverish voice of a couple of Mugwump papers in New York just as ignorant as he regarding those im-

portant sections." In making Mr. Eustis Minister to France. Mr. CLEVELAND displays the rare magnanimity of admitting his own mistakes and of forgiving severe criticism upon his first Administration. His appointment of an unmitigated spoilsman is only another link in the growing chain of facts, that show his devotion to the new civil service reform, which it is so difficult to differentiate from the old spoils doctrine.

How New York Spends Money at Chi-

cago. The Comptroller's report in reference to the expenditures which have been made out of the \$300,000 appropriated last year for the exhibit of this State at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, fully justifies the position of those members of the Legislature who insisted upon an account of the way in which the money had been spent, before consenting to any further appropriation. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, observes that there is evidently nothing worse than extravagance; but extravagance in disbursing public moneys

a public wrong.

We have recently received by mail from Albany a large oblong pamphlet which bears upon its cover, printed in purple, the title: "Souvenir of the Dedicatory Cere monies of the New York State Building at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1892." The leaves are tied together at the back with purple and yellow silk. The paper resembles heavy, rough-edged writing paper. There is an engraved frontisplece, which is said to have been produced by the Photochrome Engraving Company. representing among other things the landing of Columbus, the New York | nize the blissful fact. State Building at Chicago, two ships, one of which is the Half Moon of HENprik Hubson, and two men, one of whom Governor FLOWER of New York, seated a what looks like a cloud of smoke. The artistic merit of this composition has been mpared by a friend of ours to happiness hell: there isn't any. The designer, condemnation himself? If she were a single woman Mr. Wilson would undoubt-sture the names of the six general man-

of the New York exhibit, together the names of their chief executive and secretary; and these names are refleated, in plain black print under a scar-let heading, on the second page of the pamphlet, so that the reader may be sure not to forget them. There are also lists of the Judicial District Commissioners and the Board of Women Managers. Then follow the prayers and addresses which were made when the New York building was dedicated, in the following order: (1) Prayer by the Rev. SIMON J. McPHERSON, D. D.; (2) Address by the Hon, Chauncey M. DEPEW, as President of the State Board of World's Fair Commissioners; (3) Address of Major M. P. HANDY, in place of the Director-General, on behalf of the National Committee: (4) Address of Governor Ros-WELL P. FLOWER; (5) Address of his Grace, the Most Reverend M. A. CORRIGAN. D. D.,

written by Mr. WILLIAM H. McElboy, and concludes with these verses: - Whatever here shall truest teach How the round world may wiser grow, The clearer eye, the wider reach,

ends with the dedication poem, which was

The rule of heaven here below; Whate'er makes learning's torch so bright, Or wides the boundaries of the free, The jewels of our empire's might, We dedicate to Thee!"

On the back cover is delineated in purple

the great seal of the State of New York. In the preparation and publication of this so-called souvenir we have a striking example of the wastefulness of the Nev York Board of Managers of the World's Fair. Everything that was interesting or worth remembering about the dedication of the New York building was sufficiently preserved for all purposes in the columns of the public press. The cost of getting up this pamphlet must have been large, and the expenditure has done no one any good except the printers and engravers. The form of the book is inconvenient for preservation, and probably not more than one copy out of twenty of those distributed in Chicago or elsewhere will be kept even as much as a year. The pamphlet possesses absolutely no interest or value except as showing how readily people will throw away money on worthless objects when the money is not their own.

If we are going to spend any more at Chicago, let us make sure that we get something worth having for it.

A Question of Sentiment.

A more delicate question than the cause of difference which Mr. CHARLES H. LIHOU and Mr. HARRY WILSON agreed to refer for settlement to the Board of the Methodist church at Rutherford in New Jersey, never came up for decision by philosophers

It seems that Mr. Lihou has a young and pretty wife, and that after their marriage, about ten years ago, they sang together in the choir of the Methodist church. An other member of the choir was Mr. HENRY Wilson, a bachelor and a younger and livelier man than Mr. Linou, especially after this husband's real or imginary ailments induced him to cling to his fireside of evenings. The pretty and youthful Mrs. Linou was fond of the social life of which the Methodist church was the centre for her in the village, and hence when Mr. Lihou's infirmities, sluggishness, or grumpiness caused him to resign from the choir, she remained, and with her husband's consent Mr. HARRY WILSON escorted her to and from the evening rehearsals. Meantime Mr. Lihou stayed at home hugging the air-tight stove and nursing his rheumatism, like a superannuated old man. He was entirely satisfied with the arrangement which gave him this opportunity, until at last his wife told him, in a moment of irritation, that she had grown tired of a cadger like him, and had fixed her affections on the enterprising Mr. HARRY WILSON, Finally, two weeks ago, she abandoned her husband, leaving a letter saying that she could not

conquer her love for Mr. WILSON. Thereupon both Mr. Lahou and Mr. son signed an agreement to submit to the official Board of their church the question whether Mr. Wilson was guilty of allenating the affections of the young wife, each binding himself to abide by the decision. The facts as we have narrated them were not disputed. It was not denied by Mr. WILSON that Mrs. LIHOU had fallen in love with him, but he contended that the love had come to him unsought and undesired, and that he had not even known that he had won her heart until her husband told him of her confession. Neither was it charged that any other than the offence of mere loving had been committed. The decision of the official Board by a vote of 12 to 1, as read in the Methodist church last Sunday, was that Mr. Wilson is guiltless, and that as Mrs. Lihou has withdrawn from the church it has no jurisdiction over her.

The inference is that the sentimental sinner is Mrs. Linou and Mrs. Linou alone Mr. Wilson is treated as merely the innocent victim of her misplaced affection. He is acquitted on the ground that a man is not blamable for a woman's falling in love with him, provided that he does not formally lay siege to h r heart; but is rather deserving of commendation for refusing to return her unasked sentiment if she is the wife of another, and more especially of a brother in the church.

The question that must have come up in the discussions of the official Board is whether the flame of love is kindled spontaneously in the feminine heart, or must be lighted by love in the heart of man. It is whether the love originates with the man or the woman. This is a question which has engaged the attention of philosophers in all times. The ordinary assumption is that as the man must make the declaration of love, the sentiment starts with him. The man is the suitor. With all humility he

begs the woman for her love. The official Board of the Rutherford Methodist church has decided almost unanimously, however, that in the case can easily be carried so far as to amount to of Mrs. Lihou and Mr. Wilson at least, the love grew in the woman's heart without any conscious cultivation by the man, and without any responsive growth in his own. This is in accordance with the theory of those philosophers who say that the love begins with the woman and not the man, and that really she and not he is the suitor. It is a masculine theory which does not receive universal feminine assent, at least openly; though oftentimes, we are told, after the betrothal has been sealed, girls will confess that their hearts were won long before, and they had marvelled at the masculine stupidity which was unable to recog-

The further question comes up whether Mr. Wilson was justified in defending himself by putting the whole blame on Mrs. Lihou. Is a man ever justifiable in thus repudiating the love of a woman? Is he ever excusable for sacrificing her in such a case in order that he may escape condemnation himself? If she were a

but Mrs. LIHOU being married, the case is different. He could only clear himself of outrage against his Methodist brother by publicly spurning her love. It was a very embarrassing situation.

Mrs. Linou has been a foolish rather than wicked woman, and the feeling which she imagined to be love for Mr. Wilson was probably rather discontent with the society of her selfish, grumpy, and groaning husband. If she, a young and pretty woman, had really been in love with the Methodist bachelor, he could not have resisted the contagion; and the only escape for him as a plous and honorable man would have been in precipitate flight.

The Coming Election in Germany.

It is settled according to a newspaper organ of Chancellor CAPRIVI, that the German Parliament will be dissolved at the end Archbishop of New York. The pamphlet of April, unless meanwhile the Reichstag passes the Army bill. As there now seems to be no chance of the bill being accepted in its original shape, and as the Emperor refuses to make the slightest abatement of his demands, we may look upon a new general election as inevitable. It is true that in Germany the consent of the Bundesrath or Federal Council is necessary, just as in France that of the Senate is requisite, for a dissolution of Parliament. But as the Federal Council was persuaded to approve of the Army bill, there is no doubt that it will accede to the Kaiser's wishes in the matter of a dissolution also. What will be the outcome of the appeal to

the electors? It must be admitted that the Chancellor's prospect of gaining a victory at the ballot box is not bright, provided his imperial master continues to remain in the background, as in his capacity of constitutional ruler he is bound to do. It is expected that the Social Democrats will increase the number of their seats to fifty. and that the Radicals will retain at least their present strength. These parties are irreconcilably opposed to any addition to the army. On the other hand, the Conservatives, whose representatives in the Committee of Twenty-eight voted for the Army bill, will scarcely do more than hold their present number of seats in the coming Reichstag. The National Liberals, who next to the Conservatives have shown themselves most friendly to the Chancellor, will, it is thought, encounter heavy losses, the number of their seats being reduced from 40 to 24. The Clericals or Centrists, therefore, who are credited with the ability to control again about a hundred seats, will be even more decisively the arbiters of the Reichstag than they are now. The parliamentary course of the Centrists is determined by a caucus, and everything, consequently, will depend upon the question whether the Prussian or National section, or the South German State-Rights wing is predominant. In the most favorable event, however, the support of the Centrists could scarcely be secured without some important concession to Catholic sentiment, such, for instance, as the assent of the Government to the return of the Jesuits to Germany. The political objection to this concession is that it might alienate the Conservatives, most of whom are zealous Protestants. On the whole, it looks as if CAPRIVI, if left to make the fight alone and prohibited from accepting any compromise, would find it as difficult to carry his programme through the next as through the present Reichstag, and

would, therefore, have to resign. There is no reason to suppose, however that Count von Waldersee or Herr MIOUEL the only men considered eligible for the post of Chancellor, would succeed any better than CAPRIVI in surmounting the opposition of the Parliament to a large increase of the army. For that reason, the belief is current in Berlin that the Kaiser means to accept full responsibility for the Army bill, and to make a personal appeal to electors. He has no right to do this, according to the rules and traditions of parliamentary government; but his grandfather did it on one occasion, and the result justified his confidence in the personal af fection of the voters. It remains to be seen whether the present Emperor has such a hold upon the hearts of his subjects as had WILLIAM I. If his personal interposition should have no appreciable effect, he would find himself in a very awkward predicament. Practically, he would have asked his subjects for a vote of confidence which they would have refused to give. He could not then, with any decency, dismiss Caprivi. since it would be not the Chancellor but the sovereign himself who had received a

rebuff at the hands of the electors. There has been some wild talk on the part of newspaper correspondents at Berlin about the young Emperor's increasing the army by imperial decree, in case the desired addition should be refused by the next Reichstag. An attempt has been made to draw a parallel between the present situation and the state of things in 1862, when the present Emperor's grandfather enlarged the Prussian army by his personal flat, in spite of the refusal of the Prussian Landtag to vote an appropriation for the purpose. That was virtually a coup d'état, and during the ensuing four years the Prussian Constitution was suspended, so far as the levying of taxes by royal warrant for the maintenance of the army was concerned. But BISMARCK, who was at the time Prime Minister of Prussia, fully understood, and subsequently acknowledged. that he risked his head; and when the battle of Sadowa seemed to justify his arbi trary course, he persuaded the enthusiastic Landtag to condone his unlawful act. He then solemnly stated on behalf of his master, the King of Prussia, that the unconstitutional deflance of the will of the legislature should never be repeated. In view of this precedent, WILLIAM II. could not even in the capacity of King of Prussia raise a regiment without the consent of the Prussian Landtag; how, then, could be by an exercise of arbitrary authority increase the army of the German empire, whose pay must in a large measure be provided by voluntary contributions from the semi-in-

dependent States? To increase the German army without the consent of the Reichstag is entirely impracticable. Whether that consent can be obtained by a personal appeal of the Kalser to his subjects is, to say the least, very doubtful. To make such an experiment, and fail, would irreparably damage the sovereign's prestige.

The Three Points of the New Civil Service Reform.

Will Congressmen continue to be the advisers of the President and the heads of departments as to appointments to Federal office? This is one of the first questions which will occur to students of the new civil service reform. The old Mugwump view was that members of Congress should have no hand in shaping appointments in their districts. Is there any even moderate indulger in the Evening Post who can recall without tears the daily article on Congressmen as Pat ronage Brokers? The Mugwump civil service reformers held that the President the Postmaster-General should cast

a general eye over the Congress districts. eeping the Congressmen at a haughty dis tance. We take from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat this summary of the system to be used under the new civil service reform:

Postmaster-General Bissert to making up a list of 856 advisors who will virtually dictate the Post Office appointments. There is to be one advisor for each of the 356 Congressional districts into which the country is divided. Opposite 217 of the districts the names of the advi-ers are already entered. They are 217 Democratic member elect of the Fifty-third Congress. There are 128 blanks on the list, but Mr. Bisskill has about decided to enter the names of the men who ran unsuccessfully as Democratic candidates for Congress in these districts last fall. As a rule Mr. Bessett intends to have each Demo-cratic Congressman or Democratic candidate for Coneratic Congressman or Democratic candidates.

This adds another to the essentials of the new civil service reform. The Three Points up to date are: 1. Absolute rotation in office. 2. Only party workers eligible. 3. Congressmen to control appointments in

their respective districts. The doubtless fortuitous resemblance between the new civil service reform and the old spoils doctrine need not surprise us. There is nothing new under the sun, as there is nothing old in THE SUN.

Mrs. ANNA POTTER, independent candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, weigns 200 pounds. Chings Rather short weight, but she must be

pretty good man.

With our regrets that Princess KAIULANI of Hawaii has not been made so much of by New York fashionable society and Washington official society as a scion of royalty ought to be, we are pleased to know that the helr apparent to the Hawaiian throne has been duly honored by several excellent societies in lioston and by the young ladies of Wellesley College and by the estimable ladies of Sorosis The Princess has reason to leave this country with satisfaction. When the late King KALA-KAUA was in the United States he passed his pleasantest hours in the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Lotos Club of New York

Members of the press were to-day given a rivate view of the Specialorium devised by Branch

If the members of the press were given, to what or to whom were they given, and what were they given for?

Every member of the press who can write such English as that above should first be soundly spanked, and then sent to an infant school until he acquires a knowledge of some

We must praise the oratory of the ladies of Sorosis. It will bear comparison with that of the other sex, and is far superior to the most of that. Even the very much condensed report of the speeches made at its anniversary selebration, which we printed yesterday, gave evidence that there are meritorious orators among its members. In spirit and in thought the speeches were admirable; they were of graceful style: they were in choice language. In every way they were excellent: above all they were reasonable.

We must especially mark one thing about them. Though they were after-dinner speeches. they were wholly free from that flippancy which is often indulged in by many of the men who are in the habit of making after-dinner speeches, and which is apt to be tiresome or even disagreeable. The Sorosis speakers did not try to raise "roars of laughter:" they did not make fools of themselves as some shorthaired speakers do after dinner. The speeches were serious, but not heavy; they were sprightly, but not buffoonish; they were genial. not spluttersome. It is some time since as good a lot of speeches were made by speakers in swallow-tail coats after any dinner.

speeches of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. MERRILL, and Mrs. SEWALL, and Mrs. Lozier, and Mrs. Choly, and yet other ladies whose names were not taken by our reporter were of very high order, were worthy of clearminded, well-cultured, pure-hearted American womanhood.

Besides the speeches, there were songs a-plenty: there were poems; there was music there were dainty passages now and then from first to last.

A great many of our bass-voiced after-dinner speechmakers might learn a good deal by studying the style of Sorosis, to which we are happy to offer compliments.

More than one-third of the mortality in ases, pneumonia and consumption; and it is largely on account of their unusual prevaence that the death rate has recently been as high as 30.64, or at least one-third higher han it ought to be in a city like New York.

The Board of Health has wisely determined to begin another sanitary campaign at once. Almost as soon as it began the energetic campaign of last autumn the death rate fell, and t continued to fall for weeks, so that by the close of October it was lower than it had been at any other time in the year. This fact means that many hundreds of lives were saved, and many thousands of cases of disease were prevented by the application of scientific sanitary measures. Surely this saving of life and suffering was worth all the money it cost. Under the order issued by the Health Board, the inspection of those parts of the city in which the rate of mortality is the highest ought to be thorough. There is to be an inspection of the tenements from callar to roof, of the walls, cellings and floors, of the back yards and water tanks, of the plumbing and drainage; and the inspectors are empowered to enforce the laws in every case under the authority of the Board, which is a body possessed of very great legal power. We must do away with the paleful conditions engendered during the winter: we must prepare to meet the dangers of the summer.

If any very distinguished foreigners come nere during the next half year with the intent of going out to the Chicago Fair, New York will try to entertain thom in a way that may enable hem to endure life in Chicago for a time. The municipal Government is prepared to provide or their entertainment in metropolitan style: the Chamber of Commerce and other wealthy odies will honor them; and our fashionable society will try to make things pleasant for them. If we are to have the pleasure of the company of those Spanish, Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian princes, those English noblemen of high rank, those French savants and officials, those Spanish-American ex-Presidents and Generals, those Asiatic and African magnates. New York will show them its fine They will have new experiences in

America. New York is America.
Of course this will be dangerous to Chicago. It is hardly likely that any of them will go out there after they have observed the mechanism f New York. If some of them should go, they will doubtless come back here just as soon as possible, and we would welcome them. too. True, they come to America to look at a show; but, when they see the superlative show of New York, they will want to take it all in, and that will require the whole of their allotted time. A Spanish prince in New York! Just think of him leaving us to inhale the atmosphere of Chicago and be terrorized by the squeats that forever arise from its slaughter houses. He wouldn't stay there an hour. If he should buy a Chicago newspaper on the way out, he would never get further into the place than its railroad depot.

We shall hall the day of the arrival of our illustrious vicitors; and if any one of them take a Western-bound train, we shall see that he is provided with a return ticket. The New York exposition is now open, and

will be kept open all the time. We salute the Nyzam of Hyderabad! Hullo! is this King Tamasese of Apia? Walk in.

Washington, March 21.—Mgr. Satolli, Papal Delegate, will not make an extended trip West, as has been rumored, but will attend the opening of the World's Fair Exposition in his omical capacity of World's Fair Commissioner.

PAT DONAY ALE ALIVE

He Declares His Displeasure With All Re-Beholds in the Capital, WASHINGTON, March 17.-I have seen the whole jambores of dumping one Administra-tion out and jumping another in, except jumping another in, except the grand scalp dance known as an inaugural ball, and the spectacle has not increased my American pride or self-respect.

Four years ago I saw the vast hordes of drunken mobocrats along Pennsylvania avenue howling themselves into grippe and pneumonia for Harrison, while nobody said Cleveland once. This year I have seen the same storm-bedrabbled mob bawling itself to hoarseness for Cleveland, while not one wretched yeller whispered Harrison's name. Four years ago the same gin mills, dives, and hatheries were flamboyant with the same cheap and tawdry water-streaked bunting; but it was the physiognomical caricatures of Ben and Levi that leered and smirked from amid a tangle of pig hats and log cabins on every balcony and banner then, instead of the

pictorial atrocities of Grover and Adlaithat grin in ghoulish glee now. Then the million-mouthed watchword of the whole hurrahing herd was "Baby McKea."

Now it is "Baby Ruth." What did the great mass of the leatherlunged yellers know or care about the principles involved in the struggle that led to the wholesale swapping of Governmental figureheads? Not one infinitesimal lota more than the street-car mules whose cars waved disconsolately at half mast in the dismal tempest

that always accompanies inauguration day. The change of administration has already given fresh and mighty impetus to the he and she slop-gushers and taffy-daubers who masquerade as journalists and press correspondents at Washington, and the papers all over the country are flooded with their indiscriminate and nauscating puffery of all sorts and onditions of male and female official cattle at the national capital. Their literary monstron ities are wrought out with titanic whitewash brushes dripping with commingled sorghum molasses and gaudy-colored paint. Their style is a bad cross between a confectionery

shop and a scavenger cart, with a sick aurora borealis and a paroxysm of hysterics thrown in. There are masculine grinders-out of journal istic todyism and flunkeyism in Washington istic todyism and flunkeyism in Washington whose fulsome effusions are enough to give any well-regulated citizen an attack of greenand-yallow-coas-ckness at sight. The scent of free-lunch champagne and vulgar humbuggery clings to all their work. The trail of the serieant of service fawning and bamboozlement is over it all. But the worst of them is an Addisonian model of newspaperial dignity and propriety compared with most of their feminine colaborars in the Logus-panegyric, fraudulent-greatness, and counterfeit-grace-and-beauty trade.

leminine colaborars in the bogus-panegyric, fraudulent-greatness, and counterfoit-grace-and-beauty trade.

In the scribbiling hands of these annihilators of truth, decency common sense, and all the possibilities, every gold-plated boor and ranscallion who has bought himself a stye in the Senato: every pothouse shyster, sium divekeeper, and crossroads blatherskite who has been sentenced to two years in the House, and overy political dirty worker, ward heeler, and scrap begger who has had an office of any kind or degree let down in reach of his unclean clutches becomes at once a giant of statecraft and patriotism, a Colossus of ability, grace, and virtue, and a thousand fambeau-power calcium light and eighty-ton Kohisoor of dazzling brilliancy—too majestic, too glorious, too respleadent for mortal contemplation without a stepladder and smoked-glass spectacles. Any one of them would split the moulds in which were cast Alexander, Crear, Demosthenes, Clero and Cato, Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, and Ignatius Donnelly all combined in one, and leave over enough of mightiness and illustriousness to make a score or two of Gladstones, Bismarcks, Garibadis, and Anshiases.

Every frowsy and uncouth Mrs. Secretary Neverheardof, Mrs. Senator Geneggins, Mrs. Representative Flapdoodle, Mrs. Judge Niacompoop, Mrs. General Campfollower, and Mrs. Superintendent-of-Cuspidors Fitz-Llekspittle blazes forth as a peerless paragon of transcendent beauty and accomplishments. Her

Superintentent-of-tuspitors Fitz-Lacsphule blazes fortil as a peeries paragon of transcostumes—in all probability made by some backwoods dress carenter, with the taste of a sew-mill hand—are more gorgoous than imperation of the sew sease and the holders with paralysis of the eyes and upheaval of the diaphragm. She never speaks all beholders with paralysis of the eyes and upheaval of the diaphragm. She never speaks less than a docen languages, any them more fluctuation of the sease of the tongue has a Parisian witchery all list own in the tongue has a Parisian witchery all list own in the tongue has a Parisian witchery all list own in the tongue has a Parisian witchery all list own in the sease of the shift streets. Her painting would turn list has been such that the sease of the shift streets. Her painting would turn list has been of should be the parising with the sease of the shift streets. Her painting would turn list has been of should be the sease of the shift streets with the sease of the shift streets with the sease of the shift streets. He was a sease of the shift streets with the streets with the sease of the shift streets with the shift streets with

clush were out in force. One paper contained a two-column shapsody on "the peerless beauties of the season," and a lot of stereotype portraits of the semi-divine young creatured, who were described in terms that split all puffer's brazen trumpets into hairpins, as queening it in capitoline society. Monday night I hung the paper with the "Beauty Pictures," on a tamarack tree on the Indian trail not far from my cabin. Tuesday morning, our seouls, headed by death-dealing Major Makes and Capt. Torkey, reported that there was not an Indian, not a savage with a red hide, left in all the neighborhood. They had folded their ghost shirts, like skedadiling Arabs, and fied in wild dismay. Within twenty-four hours they were clear over the Manitoba line and still a-running. The Turtle Mountain Indian war was over. Beauty-such beauty-is a power!

Heriously, is it not time, in the name of American decency-fit there is any such thing—to call a halt in newspaperial flunkeyism and abject jonkinsism? For four years a disgusted world has been deluged with adulation of the Harrisans and Baby McKee, the Millers, Nobles, Wanamakers, Elkinses, et id omne crouden. Who knows or cares where or how they are to-day?

The same slush engines are being turned loose on the Clevelands and Baby inth, the Stevensons, Hoke Smiths, Bissells, and Lamonts. For gracious sake, call off the taffy-squirts and give us a rest. I am tough in endurance, but the limit is well-nigh reached, fours appealingly.

ELECTRICITY "ON TAP."

The Mysterious, Potent Pluid Handled, Bought, and Sold Like Coals or Candles, Electricity, once a plaything, then a scien-

ific study, is now a commercial product Twenty years ago electrical energy was generated in the laboratory for experimental purposes by a few physicians as a medicine of somewhat questionable repute, and in weak currents by those who applied it to use in the arts. From the cylinder of glass or mastic, excited by friction to set cork mannkins or pitch balls a-dancing to the dynamo that runs from one to a dozen powerful engines is a long step. but one that has been taken within the mem-ory of men who still call themselves young.

Electricity as a commercial product is to those that deal in it as commonplace an affair as eggs or butter. The conditions and cost of may buy your electricity by specific quantities, and, if you have the conveniences, may carry it home with you as you would carry any other purchase. It can be sent to you by express or delivered by messenger, or it may be served by messenger, or it may be served out over a wire in measured quantity, as gas and water are served through pipes. All this seems mysterious to those not technically educated, because the electricity shops do not count their product by dozens or measure it by yards and gallons, but use outlandish denominations and a puzzling scientific nomenciature. Nevertheless the shopkeepers are at home with the mysterious limber thing in which they deal, and they never stop to think about its mystery, although just beyond the small field which their knowledgo covers there lies an unknown area of conjecture. ties, and, if you have the conveniences, may

their knowledge covers there lies an unknown area of conjecture.

Electricity as a commercial product and a handy tool, applicable to anything that mechanical power can accomplish, is a thing approximately of only the last ten years. Before that time its cost made it mostly a matter of splendid practical possibilities. Now, with conditions given a skilled electrician can estimate to a hair the cost of producing the amount of electricity necessary to yield a specified power. It is chiefly a question of the cost of coal.

specified power. It is chiefly a question of the cost of coal.

The existence of two simple laws makes electricity a practical power for doing the world's work. One is that when an armature is caused to rotate within the magnetic field a current of electricity is excited in the armature and may be taken up carried out over a wire and returned to the place of beginning. That is what electricians call the law of the dynamo. The other law is that when a current of electricity is passed through an armature enclosed within the magnetic field the armature is caused to rotate. That is what electricians call the law of the motor. By the first law a current of electricity is set up, and by the second that current is enabled to establish mechanical motion. When these two laws became known the problem of applying electricity to the world's work mainly needed for solution only a cheapening of processes, such as abould faste it received. came known the problem of applying electricity to the world's work mainly needed for solution only a cheapening of processes, such as should make it possible to produce a current at commercial rates. Every dynamo, whatever its form, as regards the communication of electrical energy is essentially an electro-magnet with a core of soft iron, the armature enclosed within the magnetic field, which is the space between the two poles of the electro-magnet. Every motor, whatever its form, is essentially the same thing, with the core revolving under the influence of a current from the dynamo in accordance with the core revolving under the influence of the magnetic field, is a shaft, the current generic field, is a shaft, the current generated is the belt communicating power to another shaft, the core of the motor. It is this transferrence of power by the invisible helt from the dynamo to the motor that makes the trolloy cars run, the electrical engine revolve, or any other mechanism perform its work under the influence of electricity thus generated. The storage battery is simply an isolated reservoir of electrical energy, for the time being independent of the generating source, as if a user of water should prefer to fill a tank in the top of his house once a week rather than to draw from faucets directly connected with the main source of supply.

Bourke Cockran Denies the Alleged Balti more Interview.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Mr. Bourke Cockran wishes to deny, in the most emphati manner, an alleged interview with him, published by a Baltimore evening paper, and sent

out in a despatch from that city. He says: "I did not see a reporter in Baltimore, an have not uttered to any one the sentiments that are put in my mouth about Mr. Cleveland and Tammany Hall, and the silver question, or any of the other matters touched upon. I do not know what has got into the newspapers lately. They are perpetually ascribing to mo interviews I never had, or representing me as kicking about offices I never thought of."

Dr. Rainsford's Clubs for Working People To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Dr. Rainsford has out little knowledge of American working people when he says the asicons are their clubs and there are no other eating houses or public resorts where their wants can be so well supplied. His knowledge must have been gained from the workings of the free lunch counter bums. Working people do take a drink and go counter burns. Worsing people do take a drink and go into asions the same as other people, but they have much less time or money than the Doctor's more introduced in the counter of the more than the french for such purpose. Working people so to church (not the Doctor's) to lodge, people so to church (not the Doctor's) to lodge, people their irrends or receive them, and the life, in more hamble way, just as the members of sit, it is more hamble way, just as the members of sit, it is considered. Working people believe they are among the best-critisens quite as much as the members of any rich church. The Bestor much have been deed murder, which is the rich churches should have full there of such matters. At any rate, they furnish their full share of criminals.

To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir. In this day's Sun is observed a most promising statement with regard to rish home rule. It is to the effect that several patriot. have declared their determination to beyout dishness, as. You may observe the favorite beverage advertises in the live thousand frish higher amounts of this town. By all means let the frish dishidon it, not only liver but in freland, where the annual liquor bill is seen used in advance would be for frishinen all over the world both clergy and lasty, to refrain from all alcoholic drinks for one year, and give the great incential gain trem it to further the work of Mr. Gladstone. Let then do this one act of self-denial to prove their capacity for home rule, New Yous, March 20, 1859.

New Yous, March 20, 1859. have declared their determination to beyout theinness'

Georgia in Excelsis. There's a string of Georgia Crackers From the White House to the sea.

They are coming by the thousand In their wild, exultant glee: They will each one grab an office, Or they 'il smash the jubitee. When they come marching on CHORUS.

Dinkie dinkie, Hokeylulia ! Dinkie dinkie, Hokeylulia ! Dink e dinkie, Hokeylulia When they come marching on They are leaving wives and children, They are pushing to the tore

They are sleeping on the sidewalks. They are eating off the moor; They are moving on the breastworks Six hundred thousand more As they come marching on! They are blowing their own bugles

They are whooping up their c'aima. They are begging for each other. The, are queering us with names; They are straining at the breechin They are bursting through the hames As they come marching on.

They have inid said the'r farming. They have knocked off selling goods, They are coming from the cities And from ras ic neighborhoods, And Grover and his Cabinet As they come marching on

CHORUS.
Dinkie, dinkie, liekeyiulia! Dinkie, dinkie, Hokeylutta When they some marching on OPERA COMPANYS TRUNKS SEIERD Mr. Abbey Thinks Some Buttable Goods Got Into Them by Mistake.

Deputy Surveyor Collins of Surveyor Lyon's office has swooped down upon the effects of thirty Italian actors and actresses in an operatic company imported by Abber, Schoeffel & Grau, which is to open in "Progress" at the Auditorium, Chicago, on April 1. The Italians arrived on the New York on Saturday, and after various investigations and inquiries sixty-five trunks claimed by the Italians were sent yesterday to the public stores for ap-praisement. In the trunks were the tights and ostumes of the Italians. They were sent to the public stores for investigation on the ground that in many of the trunks were goods which could not be legitimately considered "tools of trade." The customs regulations provide for the free importation of tools of trade, and an actress's lights, stage gowns, and shoes, &c., come under this category. But Deputy Surveyor Collins insists that the trunks contain goods and articles which could only benefit Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau as managers.

only benefit Abbsy, Schoellei & Urau as man-nagers.

Mr. Abbsy called at the Custom House late yesterday afternoon and declared that in the hurry to get the Italians into this country and on their way to Chicago the trunks were packed in a haphazard and pell-mell fashion. Some of the trunks, he admitted, may contain dutiable goods, and, if so, he is ready, willing, and anxious to pay the duties and get the trunks out of Uncle Sam's nawn. In the mean time the Italians are on the way to the Windy City without their trunks.

SUNBEAMS.

-Suits for \$207,000 have been filed against the city of Atlanta, Ga. by people who claim that their health has been injured through miasma from the city **cump** ng grounds

-The Florida orange crop this season will probably be the largest ever known. The trees are now in blossom, and are so full of bloom that should only half of them mature the trees would not hold the fruit without com-

siderable propping and bracing. -A suborban resident boasts a level of a mate servant who not only has never given notice, or threat-ened to give notice, but who cooks like a French chaff and subscribes to a monthly magazine for the hints

contains on the niceties of her profession. its production are positively known, and the product may be measured almost as the clerk with his yardstick measures dry goods. You straight story about seeing Washington when he passed through Salem, N. C., over 100 years ago.

—Crows are plentiful now in the suburban par

this city, and in the conduct of the crows one may usually read signs of coming spring. The crow is prot ably the earliest bird in this latitude to build its nest.
It usually lays eggs some time in March, and thus is provided with a family by the time some birds are pairing.

There is a lake in the State of Maryland, near Chee

tertown, that is known as Still Pond, because it has never been known to be ruffled or disturbed by the nost violent storms. Another peculiarity of this lake ever to have been frozen.

-Men of Spanish blood are not uncommon in New

York, though the whole Spanish and Spanish-American colony is not large; but Spanish women are really few throughout the city. The few Spanish restaurants, where you get peppers and black beans in many palata-ble combinations, are patronized chiefly by men, and by no means only by men of Spanish extraction. -Corn cookies are the Indian cakes of the South, and

they are vastly more delicate and wholesome as

breakfast dish than the heavy broad-faced buckwheat cakes offered at every restaurant in New York. The cookie to be right should not be more than three inches in diameter, and its thickness should be just thick enough to insure its holding together. It should be eaten hot with butter, and not insulted with syrup. —Custom House officers date all things by Collectors and not by Presidents, a fact that indicates the wide scope of the Collector's power in the distribution of patronage. A few of the older clerks at the New York Custom House have served under sixteen Collectors and one or two go back even further. A man always

speaks of his appointment under schell, or Magnos, of Ernardt, not under the President to whom the Collect tor owes his appointment. -Inextinguishable and superior to mere material conditions is the charm of the Irishman. Charity phy-sicians down town say that after a dozen visits to the nelancholy grave, and embittered Hebrew refugees of that region it is a comfort to encounter the cheerfu face of a bed-ridden Irishman. Whatever the surround word, while the taciturn Hebrew, undemonstrative

but not ungrateful, seldom betrave any emotion. -Much under the spell of rank, seniority, precedent and the like as the American navy is, every ward room is proud to have a man, no matter what his title, who special regard, and the half dozen officers whose name: appear now and then at the end of magazine articles are objects of interest to their mesamates, to be pointed out to the visiting landsman. The men who have made notable explorations or conducted difficult expe

ditions enjoy like distinction in the ward room -Perhaps the most difficult geographical name in the United States is Youghiogheny, or geny, as it i sometimes spelled, the name of a creek in western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Few besides natives of the region pronounce it with the chief accent on the penultimate, and who so essays it with the accent elsewhere finds his mouth filled with a meaningless confusion of vowels and consenants. The first syllable is "Yough," pronounced "Yo," with a short "o." The second is "i" short, the "o" following is aimost, if not quite, unheard in the mouth of the native, while the last two syllables are those made familiar in "Allegheny," though there is even here a question of "a" long or "e" short. The pronunciation of Youghingheny is however, a simple matter with the modern apelling compared to what it must have seemed to the stranger who met it with the old spelling. On an ancient map of the region the name is spelled "Yoghy yoyhgania." Doubtless this spelling came nearer than that now in use to indicating aptly the Indian pronun-

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Mme. Navarro (Mary Anderson), who is living at Tun-ridge Wells, England, is reported to be writing her An estimate based on official figures places the re-

ceipts of Paris theatres last year at 22,000,000 france more than the receipts of 1801. Prince Ugo Boncompagni, a high Roman noble, and formerly Clerical member of the Roman Municipal Council is about to enter a monastery. France had in operation on Dec. 31, 1892, 35,383 cliometres of railway lines, an increase of 724 kilometres over the intleage at the end of 1891.

Railway extensions are to be built in upper and lower Egypt to a cost of about £1,250,000. The exist-ing line from Chirgen to Kench will be extended and a parrow-gauge railway built to Luxor. The musicians at the Paris Opera struck recently and declined to play "Die Walkure." They alleged weariness as an excuse, but it is assumed a "patriotic" aversion to German opera made them tired. Two reverend and eloquent divines of the Church of England, at Gloucester, were, on a recent Sunday, the

victims of either shocking baseness at the hands of the sermon factory which The Sun has fold about or of a deplorable slip-up in the distribution of the plate-matter discourses. The same sermon, word for word, was preached in the morning by the vicar at one of the city churches, and in the evening at the Cathedrai by one of the miner canons. A llungarian inventor claims to be able to spin or-dinary wood pulp, or cellulose, into yarn, from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary

way, equalling in durability, appearance, and fastness of color the best cotton goods. If his scheme is prac-ticable, it will revolutionize the textile industry, is is claimed the method is applicable, not only to callulose, but to every nort of short fibrous material, rags, scraps of cotton und lines goods, and the like, and the fibre can be dyed before being spun into yarn. Some Australians do not at all like the idea of a cable under the Pacific touching any other than British terri-tory. The first link of a trans-Pacific cable designed to

land in the United States is now under way in a line to connect New South Wales with New Caledonia a French penal settlement to the eastward, and the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland have contributed toward its cost. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce met recently and "denounced the unpatriotic conduct" of these two sister colonies. in making this contribution, and strongly urged other colonies to join in supporting the construction of a cable eastward touching only British territory, with land lines across British Columbia and Canada.

Harper's Magazine for March discovers Brooklyn to the average New Yorker; and no better expositers could be desired than Mr. Raiph and the il-lustrators whom he has led, among them being Measrs. Ilassam. Du Noud, Perard, and Fenn. Mr. Lowell is pressing Hugh Conway hard as a posthumous produced A poem by Lowell, "An April Birthday at Sea," is very charming; and an illustration thereto by Mrs. Rost-Emmet Sherwood is worthy of its subject. Mr. John J Ingalis Witten of Kansas, 1841-1891," Mr. Henry in Nearth continues his consideration of Washington society, Mr. Ponitney Rigelow tells about the crast troo's in barracts, and Mrs. Emily Powell writes of Gen. Vellejo. The continued stories are remarkaby interesting, as are the rooms by W. H. Hayne, Ard Bates, and Mrs. Moniton, and the short stories by Howard Pyle and Mrs. Rebecca Barding Pavis.

Avoid all risk with a stubborn cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all coughs and coids, and well calculated to exert a beneficial industries on the lungs and throat.—dos.